FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LATIN AMERICA

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VIDELA EXPRESSES SORROW OVER MORO'S DEATH

PY0920052Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 78 PY

[Telegram sent by President Jorge Rafael Videla to Italian President Giovanni Leone on 9 May]

[Text] Your Excellency, in these terrible circumstances which have plunged the noble Italian nation into mourning and have offended the conscience of the entire world, I wish to convey to Your Excellency the deep-felt sorrow of the Argentine Government and people.

We feel deeply moved by the despicable murder of Dr Aldo Moro and fully understand your sorrow and indignation because we experienced, not so long ago, dreadful events unleashed by that same nihilistic terrorism which Italy is enduring today.

Thus, I wish to convey, together with my condolences, the vow of absolute solidarity based on common principles regarding the freedom and dignity of man.

I greet Your Excellency with the utmost consideration and respect.

PERONIST MONTONERO LEADER INTERVIEWED IN MADRID

LD0913llY Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 May 78 p 7 LD

[Rafael Fraguas interview in Madrid with Peronist Montonero Movement political wing first secretary Oscar Bidegain: "There Can Be No Negotiation With the Argentine Military Junta"--date not given]

[Text] [Question] What are the strategic aims of the Peronist Montonero Movement [MPM]?

[Answer] It is a matter of reversing the current situation in Argentina, which is steeped in despotism, in order to reorganize the country on democratic and popular foundations. The MPM aspires to insure that Argentina develops in accordance with the feelings of its immense Peronist majority, which has been striving for the realization of a socially just, economically free and politically sovereign country. The forces opposed to these aims have been clearly identified in the course of time. There are internal opponents, such as the native oligarchy which owns land and exports agricultural produce, to whom there are added economically powerful but electorally weak foreign agents, representing neocolonialism.

The military has intervened repeatedly in this struggle between the people and their enemies from 1930 until the present: in some instances to prevent and in others in order to achieve the definition of the democratic sphere.

[Question] What are the immediate steps for achieving these aims in the near future?

[Answer] The present Government of Argentina has no popular support and keeps itself in power by the massive use of repressive methods, which the world condemns. The people in general--and especially the workers--are resisting the pro-oligarchic and proimperialist system which the junta is seeking to impose.

The MPM is operating very successfully within its field of activity. This is proved by the attempt, uncovered in Mexico and planned in Argentina, on the part of a military sector, which is planning to abduct or assassinate in place the members of the MPM's supreme council.

The armed struggle in Argentina began 10 years ago, at a time when another military dictatorship, like the present one, had annulled the constitution, dissolved the political parties and blocked all legal and democratic paths. The Montonero movement came into being at that time, in accordance with the constitutional order which obliges all Argentines to arm themselves in defense of the constitution, and, in this process of defending the constitution and the nation, it has been generous with sacrifices, blood and heroism.

[Question] Does the MPM intend to abandon the armed struggle from now on?

[Answer] The armed struggle predates the foundation of the MPM. The Montonero movement was set up in 1968. Our movement was founded in Rome on 20 April 1977. The methods employed by the movement are exclusively political. It does not plan or execute the military actions of the Montonero army, which is dependent on the Montonero party.

[Question] What is the MPM's political contribution to the antirepression struggle? What distinguishes the MPM politically from other political forces?

[Answer] The 20 April 1977 Rome manifesto was very clear and precise in this respect. Under the slogan "to resist is to win," we announced the need for Peronist reunification in order to consolidate the political and trade union resistance to such an extent as to discourage the junta, and at the same time, because they are interdependent, we demanded the democratization of Argentina, in order to achieve pacification.

The cancellation of freedoms resulted in violence by way of reaction. The restoration of those freedoms will bring internal peace. MPM Secretary General Mario Firmenich has said that when the constitution and democracy are in force and the people's will is heeded, violence is pointless.

There is a fundamental difference which distinguishes the MPM from other political forces. In the first place, it is a movement and not a party, and it expands its representative base through participation in a real process of social and political integration. Within the electoral machinery, the MPM is promoting the formation of a national and social liberation front. Moreover we do not contemplate a restricted or limited democracy but demand the participation in elections of all political parties, without exclusions of any kind.

"The Junta Only Aspires To Remain in Power"

[Question] What is the military junta doing or seeking to do in the near future to change its dictatorial image?

[Answer] It has hired the services of the Burston-Marsteller enterprise to change the dictatorship's image in the world by employing the proper propaganda resources. To that end, they are planning to make political use of the 1978 World Cup in order to impress tourists, journalists and soccer players.

There is no possibility of a change of image within the country, unless the armed forces purge themselves, expelling from their ranks the elements involved in abductions, torture, murders and looting, and change their economic and social policy.

[Question] What are the military junta's internal difficulties?

[Answer] The lack of coordination with which it operates. Members of the junta, military chiefs, governors and senior officials make up a discordant choir. No comprehensive government plan is being implemented. The differences reveal that they aspire only to remain in power, putting up makeshift smokescreens.

[Question] Is it true that the military junta maintains direct contacts with rightwing trade union forces (L. Miguel, Dr Matera, and so forth)?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of this.

[Question] If the military junta wanted to engage in dialog with the MPM someday, on what terms would the MPM do so?

[Answer] There can be no negotiation with the present junta. The blood of its victims prevents it.

[Question] Subject to what political changes would the MPM or the forces comprising it be prepared to take part politically in the Argentine Government?

[Answer] Only if the democratic system is restored, political parties become fully operational, there is a return to the state ruled by law and all political prisoners were released, without exception--in short, compliance with the fundamental points of the Rome manifestos (20 April 1977 and 23 November 1977).

"Peronism Is Not a Party"

[Question] Is there common agreement among those comprising the MPM on this point?

[Answer] Without any doubt. The documents cited were decided on by the supreme council in plenary session.

[Question] It is difficult for the average Spaniard to understand how a political theory and practice such as Peronism can allow such different interpretations and applications as rightwing Peronism and even extreme rightwing Peronism, social democratic Peronism and leftwing Peronism. Could you explain the internal contradictions within Peronism?

[Answer] I will begin my reply by telling you that Peronism is not a political party, with the consequent ideological homogenization. Peronism is an anti-imperialist and therefore nationalist movement in which various social sectors which, from the European viewpoint, are difficult to understand, converge and are integrated. We want to emerge from neocolonialism--a situation which is not clearly visualized in some developed countries.

It is understandable that parents and children, intellecturals and workers, peasants and city dwellers, citizens of Buenos Aires and "little black heads" ["cabecitas negras"], those with doctorates and "little greasy ones" ["grasitas"], as Evita used to say, and--why not?--those of the center and those of the left, should be Peronist "comrades" at this stage of the struggle. Such is the Peronist movement. It persists and grows because it is what the Argentine people need.

[Question] Is it perhaps a flagging movement?

[Answer] On the contrary, repression is making it more united. Many of those who fought against us in 1955 later joined its ranks. The "gorillas" of that time suffered their worst punishment when they found to their horror that their own children, sick of persecutions and proscriptive strategems, made up the militant cadres of Peronist youth.

[Question] What contribution could the MPM make today to the ideological, political and trade union spheres of the Latin American continent?

[Answer] The Argentine process is being closely followed by the peoples and political parties of South America and by its trade union forces. The state of resistance to the dictatorship, which is so tenacious and self-sacrificing, is being viewed with admiration. The MPM is fraternally strengthening ties with them. When the time of the people comes, the international disputes and issues promoted by imperialism will be swept away forever. A free and united Latin America is our watchword.

[Question] Is the MPM a real political alternative for Argentina?

[Answer] Without any doubt. Argentina's rebirth depends on its attainment of power. Other options will hold back the country in a humiliating situation of dependence and social injustice.

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO POLITICAL SPECULATION BY PRESS

PY091751Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 78 PY

[Text] The text of a communique from the Public Information Secretariat indicates: It is necessary to point out that the press media have carried out an intense campaign concerning the issues contained in the communique issued by the military junta on 2 May 1978 with regard to the end of the exceptional period of the power structure within the national reorganization plan. The communique adds: The following should be pointed out in this respect:

The only decisions made by the military junta on that subject up to the moment are included in that communique. The appropriate organizations of the armed forces have still not arrived at recommendations which will be submitted for consideration by the military junta with regard to the functional character of the power structure included in the basic documents of the national reorganization plan. All reports spread through the communications media which have not been provided by the general secretariat of the military junta are untrue, and whoever supplies or circulates these reports will have sole responsibility for such actions.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA APPROVED--Law No 21,783 approved the scientific and technological cooperation agreement between the governments of Argentina and the Socialist Republic of Romania, which was signed in Bucharest on 16 February 1974. The agreement also provides for the exchange of scientists, technicians, equipment and scholarships. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Apr 78 p 10 PY]

NEW DEEP-SEA PORT--Navy Commander in Chief Adm Emilio Massera yesterday attended the inauguration of the deep-sea port of Punta Quilla in the Province of Santa Cruz. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Apr 78 p 15 PY]

PRESIDENT BANZER DISCUSSES MORO'S DEATH

PY1005l6Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 May 78 PY

[Text] This afternoon President Hugo Banzer made a brief statement to an afternoon daily regarding the murder of Italian Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro, who was found dead in a car abandoned in downtown Rome. President Banzer stated that the crime was a barbaric action and added that Europe must react to this by trying to convince its citizens that terrorism is not the best way to achieve a better world. Banzer Suarez expressed his belief that these crimes are regrettable wherever they occur because they are not in line with the development achieved by civilization to date. Banzer concluded his statement to ULTIMA HORA by saying that "we Bolivians share the sorrow which must be felt by all men who love peace and hope to help make it come true."

Telegram to President Leone

PY1003l2Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 May 78 PY

[Telegram sent by President Banzer to Italian President Giovanni Leone on 9 May]

[Text] The cowardly and brutal murder of Aldo Moro, head of Italian Christian Democracy, committed by the so-called Red Brigades, and the dramatic end of one of the most prominent European politicians, have deeply shaken me.

In circumstances when His Holiness Pope Paul VI has made a plea in which he says no to violence and yes to peace, this lamentable event moves us to deep thought and vehement condemnation of terrorism as a way of action and of those who seek to spread it throughout the world.

Aldo Moro's murder is an outrage against humanity. Begging you to convey the deep sorrow of the Bolivian Government and people to Moro's family and the entire Italian people, I wish to convey to Your Excellency my best regards.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS DRAW HARSH REACTION

PY092345Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 9 May 78 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Text] La Paz, 9 May--The newspaper HOY criticized recent statements by Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos in today's edition, stating that Bolivia will continue to live in a state of emergency as long as it continues to be without an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

The statements made by Cubillos on Sunday in Santiago provoked a "strong protest" from the Bolivian Foreign Ministry and the unanimous rejection of the Bolivian press. In addition, it further deteriorated the relations between the two governments, which were already strained as a result of President Hugo Banzer's decision to break diplomatic relations on 17 March.

Without specifically mentioning them, Gen Oscar Adriazola, the Bolivian foreign minister, said that his Chilean colleague's statements were "an affront to regional solidarity."

Adriazola added that "there are those in Chile who deliberately forget that Bolivia's landlocked situation is the unfortunate result of encroachment." He stated: "It is no longer possible to fool international public opinion with false arguments. The background of the devastating war brought on by Chile in 1879 is well known throughout the continent and the world. The consequences of this aggression are equally well known."

With regard to the treaty of 1904 between Bolivia and Chile which ratified the present boundaries between the two countries, the Bolivian foreign minister stated in his communique published today by the press: "Those treaties which tend to perpetuate injustice and which were forced upon us cannot be irreversible. They only contribute to the separation of neighboring countries, encourage distrust between them, and build walls blocking mutual understanding which are becoming increasingly difficult to overcome." He added that "we were deprived of our maritime sovereignty."

The deterioration in relations has a direct repercussion on the Chileans who work in Bolivia, and on the Bolivians who work in that neighboring country. About 20,000 Chileans live here, while some 50,000 Bolivians reside in Chile. Dozens of Chileans expect to leave Bolivia because, as they point out, "we have suffered labor discrimination since the break in diplomatic relations because we are Chilean." The Chileans are looking into the possibility of going to Brazil, Spain or Canada.

About 5 days ago, Adriazola himself wrote a strong letter of protest to his colleague from Chile regarding "the discrimination which our compatriots suffer in their jobs in that neighboring country."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CREATES NATIONAL BORDER COUNCIL

PY100223Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 May 78 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry today issued a decree creating a permanent, intersector, coordinating and consultative body which is called the National Border Council [Consejo Nacional de Fronteras].

This organization will study various aspects of the overall border situation of the country and will submit for the government's consideration a national border policy draft which will be in keeping with the objectives of national development and security policies. The council will also enforce strict observance of government decisions in this area, will study the problems which may crop up on the borders, and will recommend whatever measures may become necessary.

The National Border Council will be made up of representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Interior Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the National Economic and Planning Council, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Campesino Affairs, the Armed Forces Joint Staff, the National Security Council, the office of the presidential adviser, Civic Action, the Bolivian police, the Bolivian Development Corporation, the border directorate and the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits.

Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola Valda stated that the country has experienced deplorable losses of land throughout its history. Wars of conquest and disgraceful treaties have been responsible for the loss of incredible amounts of land rich in natural resources, ever since Bolivia gained independence.

The foreign minister added that in view of all this "we have decided that it was necessary to create an organization capable of outlining a border policy and of carrying it out in line with the supreme objectives of national development and security policies. This organization has been created and it is called the National Border Council."

PEREDA CLAIMS OPPONENTS HAVE COMMUNIST, EXTREMIST SUPPORT

PY092053Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 May 78 p 10 PY

[Excerpts] General Pereda has again criticized his opponents, noting that "now the opposition has the political support of the Communist Party and other extremist trends."

General Pereda issued this statement during a ceremony in which he was proclaimed presidential candidate of Independencia, Llallavi, and Morochata, towns in Cochabamba.

Later, while referring to a plan for the installation of running water, electric power, the construction of roads and agricultural aid for peasants, Pereda added: "Those extremists of the past who brought only hours of anarchy and chaos to our country have now returned, forming an alliance around a candidacy which has the support of communists and extremists." He added that "the objective of extremists is to again make Bolivians fight among themselves, thus spilling innocent blood.

"Confronted by this alterative, the Bolivian people have to choose between order, peace and work or the chaos and anarchy which communists offer."

Later, without mentioning the Bolivian Socialist Falange faction led by Mario Gutierrez, General Pereda added: "I regret that many nationalists, because of personal or group interests, have not allied with our party; but we should not fear this because it is the people who must make the decisions. We know the communists from the experiences we lived through in the past. In the elections of 9 July, it is the people who must decide whether they are for nationalism or for communism."

He added that the philosophy of his political program is based on nationalism and he noted that the overall development of the nation will be achieved with this program.

Pereda stated that once he received the majority of the peasants' vote in the July elections, no one would be able to object to his victory "because it will be the most honest and cleanest victory in the history of the nation since the use of tricks is unnecessary. Throughout the nation I can see that nationalism is alive in the hearts of each Bolivian who wants to achieve the development of his fatherland without foreign political intervention."

Concluding his speech he stated: "I could, as the other candidates do, just stay in my comfortable office and try to win Bolivians' votes from there, but I am touring the country because I want to learn firsthand the needs and problems of each town. I do this despite the lack of sleep because I do not want to be fooled by anyone."

[illegible] TEPS TAKEN TOWARD REUNIFICATION, SAY MNR FACTIONS

[illegible] La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 78 PY

[Text] A singular political event took place today at headquarters of the National Electoral Court. In an indirect way, this organization accidentally became the link toward reunification of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR].

As it happened, leaders of the Historic MNR headed by the party's deputy chief, (Guillermo Berregal Gutierrez), who returned from exile only 15 days ago, went to the court's headquarters to demand their right to use their party symbol, initials and colored ballot which would allow them to participate in the July elections. There they met other leaders of the institutional movement faction, headed by Guillermo Arinez, with two representatives of the official sector, headed by Ruben Julio and backs the candidacy of General Pereda Asbun. These two representatives were (Conzalo Sanchez Peroria) and former Minister (Jose Antonio Arce Murillo).

Then the debate began. (Walter Flores Torrico), Edwin Rodriguez, and Leonidas Sanchez brandished all sorts of reasons demanding the legitimate right not to allow usurpation of the party's initials, symbols and ballot color by other factions. (Berregal) gave a lengthy discourse on the historic role of the MNR during a sort of sociopolitical lecture, using legal and political arguments and insisting on the moral standards which should characterize the movement. After his long explanation, (Guillermo Berregal), as deputy chief of the MNR, praised the leading figure of Victor Paz Estenssoro--the indisputable leader of the MNR. This resulted in the total solidarity of ideological principles and leadership on the part of Guillermo Arinez' faction.

The only faction which questioned some points proposed during the debate was Ruben Julio's However, everyone agreed that the first firm and secure step toward complete reunification of the MNR under its leader Victor Paz Estenssoro was taken during this morning's public hearing.

At the end of the meeting, all the leaders of the MNR, including (Jose Antonio Arce Murillo) and (Gonzalo Sanchez Peroria) of the Ruben Julio faction, embraced each other.

Today's meeting, which was more of a beginning toward and a plea for party unity rather than a tacit demand for the use of party symbols, initials or pink ballot, served to smooth away differences and small misunderstandings, as well as to place them at the threshold of reunification, according to the delegates.

According to the provisional president of the National Electoral Court, the meeting was conducted properly and calmly.

MISUSE OF MONIES BY COMIBOL CHARGED BY FUND OFFICIAL

PY091410Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 78 PY

[Text] The special social plan of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] has been financed from workers' contributions to the Complementary Mining Fund [Caja Complementaria Minera]. This was reported by Armando Morales, recently appointed labor director of this fund, who stated that the funds of this organization have been illegally used to finance COMIBOL's special social plan. He added that in view of this, the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB] will have to take appropriate steps to recover these funds which, after interest and fines are added, amount to over 233 million Bolivian pesos.

[begin Morales recording] I would like to tell you that the complementary Mining Fund is being handled illegally, both from the point of view of its organization and fund management. That is to say that from the date of its creation COMIBOL has borrowed from it approximately $5 million. [end recording]

Armando Morales was greatly surprised by the way the Complementary Mining Fund had been used to finance COMIBOL's special social plan. [begin Morales recording] The much-advertised COMIBOL social plan was financed with Complementary Mining Fund money, and not out of tin surcharges [words indistinct]. Therefore, it is now up to the executive board of the FSTMB to take appropriate steps to make COMIBOL pay back the money it owes, in addition to the fines which it must pay for misusing the money entrusted to it. [end recording]

Morales indicated that workers' contributions to the complementary fund amounts to 75 million Bolivian pesos per year and that these funds are designed to take care of the urgent needs of miners.

COB OFFICIAL SAYS 80 PERCENT OF UNIONS REORGANIZED

PY190201Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 May 78 PY

[Text] Rene Higueras del Barco, public relations secretary of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB], has stated that over 80 percent of the labor unions in the country have been reorganized so far.

Higueras del Barco stated that new leaders have been elected through free elections. He added that the so-called labor coordinators appointed by the government have been replaced by honest leaders.

He said that this is clear proof that the workers do not want anything to do with the government-appointed coordinators. He acknowledged, however, that certain small factories still have labor coordinators.

He stated, nevertheless, that the Bolivian labor movement is gathering strength through reorganization of union cadres, which is the main task at this point.

BRIEFS

DISMISSAL OF BANK MANAGER--The Mining and Metallurgy Ministry has dismissed Hugo Uriona from his post as general manager of the Mining Bank of Bolivia [BAMIN] for having granted credits without authorization from the BAMIN board, of which the mining minister is a member. (Victor Chambi) has been appointed provisional manager of the bank. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Apr 78 PY]

FRG, BELGIAN CREDITS--Mines and Energy Minister Ernesto Camacho has announced that a $15 million credit will be granted by the Deutsch-Suedamerikanische Bank and $47 million has been granted by a Belgian bank, both for the installation of a lead and silver smelting plant in Karachipampa. The total financing for this plant has thus been assured. It will produce 24,213 tons of fine lead and 200 tons of fine silver per year. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Apr 78 p 11 PY]

GEISEL SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ITALIAN PRESIDENT LEONE

PY100313Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 10 May 78 PY

[Text] President Ernesto Geisel has sent a telegram to Italian President Giovanni Leone expressing regret for the brutal action carried out by the Red Brigades. The telegram says: The people and government of Brazil repudiate the murder of Aldo Moro.

ARENA, MDB Condemn Moro's Killing

PY100216Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 May 78 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] The assassination of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro was repudiated today by Senator Paulo Brossard, in the name of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], and by Senator Osires Teixeira, in the name of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA].

Noting that words cannot express the horror and grief caused by the assassination of the Italian Christian Democrat leader, Brossard stated that Moro was highly qualified to become the Italian president.

Brossard said that assassination is the only term which can be used to describe this action, adding that more than a political leader and professor, what mankind is now mourning is the crime committed against a human being.

Brossard then stated that the Brazilian Senate shares the grief of Italy and the world over the crime perpetrated against Moro.

Senator Teixeira stated that Moro's assassination emphasizes the need for all democracies to join efforts to fight and eradicate terrorism from the world. He said: This action forces us to conclude that the time has come to say no to the extremes, either of the right or left.

The Senate approved a proposal submitted by Senator Nelson Carneiro, drafted by the MDB and ARENA leaderships, to place on record the Senate's condolences over Moro's assassination and to convey its solidarity to the government, parliament and people of Italy through Itamaraty.

The ARENA and MDB leaders in the Chamber of Deputies today repudiated Moro's assassination and proposed that the chamber convey its condolence and solidarity to the government and people of Italy through Itamaraty.

Speaking in the name of the ARENA leadership, Deputy Viana Neto stated that ARENA rejects every form of terrorism and regretted that the Italian people had lost their leader in such unfortunate circumstances.

Speaking in the name of the MDB, Deputy Magnus Guimaraes expressed his fear that this perverse action may stimulate the resurgence and escalation of international fascism.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY DECIDES TO DISSOLVE ARENA, MDB

PA100229Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0215 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 9 May (EFE)--Official sources reported today that the two political parties operating in Brazil--the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] and the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA]--will be dissolved by the government.

The spokesman said that the decision reportedly has already been made by President Ernesto Geisel in order to permit the appearance of four or five political parties in Brazil.

The sources added that Geisel consulted on the decision with future President Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo and the most important figures of the ruling ARENA party.

It must still be decided if the dissolution of ARENA and MDB will occur before or after the November elections, which will confirm General Figueiredo as the Brazilian president.

The leaders of the opposition MDB commented that "most of its men will group themselves together in another party which does not have a name as yet."

Figueiredo Urged Dissolution of Parties

PY100346Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 May 78 p 1 PY

[Text] President Ernesto Geisel has been convinced by Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, Senator Petronio Portella, and other aides that the two-party system has become obsolete and, therefore, it must be discontinued. The chief of state is reportedly willing to authorize the inclusion among the reforms coordinated by Portella--to be submitted this month to Congress--of a provision whereby both the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] and the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] will be dissolved and conditions conducive for the establishment of new parties, which could number four or five, will be established.

The major questions reportedly concern the most appropriate time for implementing this decision, that is, whether MDB and ARENA should become defunct before or after the 15 November election, or early in the administration of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo.

This problem may be solved in the next few hours after a private meeting between the president of the republic, the chief of the National Intelligence Service [Figueiredo] and Senator Petronio Portella to discuss once again the draft of the constitutional reforms. Portella should also report on the results of the talks he held in Curitiba with Raymundo Faoro, president of the Brazilian Bar Association, who regarded this proposal as "much more advanced than previous ones." ARENA leaders noted that the immediate repeal of Decree-Law 477 could be discussed at this meeting as an indication of the government's intention to overcome the stage of arbitrariness and to promote interparty agreement on the reforms.

Regarding the dissolution of the two parties, Ulysses Guimaraes, Paulo Brossard and the main MDB leaders are conveying to their grassroots the importance of remaining united to create a new party label [legenda]. With a few exceptions, ARENA members advocated the parties' immediate dissolution. Speaking in Iguape in the Ribeira Valley, Ulysses said yesterday that "since the reforms were conceived 9 months ago, the time has come for their delivery."

[illegible] SUPPORT FOR MDB CANDIDATE STILL UNDEFINED

PY091510Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 May 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page by C.C.: "Dissatisfied Army Officers Want Their Candidate Under the MDB Banner"]

[Text] Both within civilian society and the military class, signs of dissatisfaction can be noted regarding the manner in which the government has been solving political problems. Comments which cannot be directly attributed intimate that Army Minister Gen Belfort Bethlem is concerned about the climate he finds on his visits to the various garrisons and even more so about the information coming to his office. A feeling of impatience with the attitudes, actions and political choices of the government is growing among army officers, although it has not gone to the point of causing division, disrespect for superiors or formation of isolated blocks. And this is the reason for concern because, should things continue in the same direction, the majority of army officers would be alienated from the government.

Bearing in mind the risk involved in gathering scattered and precarious information, which is hard to come by due to the very closed character of the military, it still seems that army officers are growing tired of everything which public opinion attributes to them--namely, self-serving packages, personal choices for candidates, the loss of government popularity, and unresolved questions. For the people, the armed forces are responsible for the way the process is being conducted, but the truth is that they are not able to participate in anything. They are not heard or consulted. Yet they are held responsible for things with which they do not even agree.

The indirect appointment of governors may have been the last straw, and many officers, including generals, believe that the time for indispensable change is drawing near. Some of them look hopefully toward the promised institutional reforms which President Geisel should finalize this week, while others are looking further ahead since they see little hope in this government. After all, the examples on previous occasions were all negative because since 1974 all political reforms have tended to be regressive. The latter group seems to be the basis of an as yet undefined movement to launch another military candidate for president under the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] banner. In this respect, it is worth repeating that in this instance the MDB is not approaching the military with any ill-conceived strategy. It is rather the other way around: There are many army officers who directly or indirectly seeks MDB leaders other than the MDB president himself, Ulysses Guimaraes, to propose an alternative for the nation's presidency.

No matter how cautious Guimaraes is in not personally participating in any talks of this nature, the truth is that he did authorize some of his colleagues to continue the talks, to see how far they can go--even perhaps as far as tentative acceptance of a military candidate provided some previous commitment to the MDB program is made, such as immediate democratization and an end to arbitrary rule.

All this will probably go nowhere because the government is in the political position to take action, either adopting a satisfactory plan of reforms or taking steps through its own channels. Under the abnormal conditions which prevail, he who has the DIARIO OFFICIAL in his hand almost has all the power. Those officers in favor of a second military candidate would only want their superiors and colleagues--once the name of a general capable of withstanding the pressure had been chosen--to promise respect for the rules of the game. That is, should the second military candidate win the approval of the electoral college on 15 October, 1978, he would be allowed to assume the presidency and to implement his program for an immediate political opening.

Summing up, all of this is just speculation. But it is worth pointing out that the national feeling of impatience with the whole process, which is now invading military ranks, is far more important than the success of a movement in acquiring another military candidate.

JORNAL PUBLISHES FIGUEIREDO'S ALLEGED MURDER ORDER

PY090348Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 May 78 p 12 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Officials of the National Intelligence Service [SNI] have told some senators that the SNI is conducting an investigation on documents attributed to Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo which are circulating in Congress. Although it has not been officially confirmed--pursuant to SNI regulations--the investigation reportedly started last Friday, that is, before the CORREIO BRASILIENSE published the text of the documents.

Sharing the views of other National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] and opposition congressmen, Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] Secretary General Thales Ramalho expressed yesterday his belief that the documents which show that General Figueiredo, while SNI chief, had ordered the killing of Adm Candido Aragao--who is in exile in Portugal--are "completely false." Ramalho said the government must identify those who are disseminating these documents, where and with what objectives. Copies of number-coded messages--and their deciphered versions--which reportedly were exchanged between General Figueiredo and Carlos Alberto Fontoura, Brazilian ambassador to Portugal, are being distributed. The following is a deciphered version of the first message, which bears a telex number of the Brazilian Embassy in Lisbon.

"By decision of the SNI operational command, a code 0012 type operation (referring to an accident-type attack) will have to be carried out before 15 October 1975 against former Adm Candido Aragao and Dr Carlos Sa. Simultaneously, the [Chilean] National Intelligence Department [DINA] will undertake a smokescreen action either in Paris or Rome. Signed: Gen Joao Figueiredo, minister-director of the SNI."

In reply to this message, Ambassador Fontoura reportedly sent the following coded message asking for written confirmation of the order from the SNI chief. [passage omitted containing sequence of numerical codes]

In accordance with Xerox copy attached to the message, the following would be the deciphered version: [corresponding numerical codes omitted]

"Operation code 0012 accident-type attack on Admiral Aragao and Carlos Sa will be carried out only once order has been confirmed in writing and by special personnel who will have to be detached to Lisbon for this purpose. Signed: Gen Carlos Alberto, ambassador in Portugal, SNI commander in chief, Iberian area"

Finally, in accordance with another facsimile copy distributed, General Figueiredo reportedly sent the following letter, dated 24 September 1975 and bearing his signature, to Ambassador Fontoura:

"Your Excellency, Gen Carlos Alberto Fontoura, the Brazilian ambassador in Portugal, Lisbon, Portugal:

"Ref.: Notification of resolution of the CONOPESNI [presumably SNI operational command]

His Excellency:

"I want to inform you that complying with a secret order of the president of the republic, who has made the decision pursuant to his prerogatives and to a favorable opinion of the CONSUSENA [presumably National Security Council], the CONOPESNI has decided to execute operation code 12 against the following individuals:

"Candido da Costa Aragao, a former Brazilian military officer who is now residing in Lisbon, and

"Carlos Sa, a Brazilian lawyer, who is also residing in Lisbon.

"The above individuals are considered a 'serious risk' to national security: the former because of his political activities within the Portuguese armed forces; and the latter because of his notorious connection with well-known international terrorists.

"This letter is to confirm our secret telex of the 23d.

"N. Terms.

"O. Comply.

"SNI chief Joao Baptista de Figueiredo"

The message addressed to Ambassador Fontoura and attributed to the SNI chief is the third document of this type distributed in congressional circles in recent months. Copies of letters which were reportedly sent to General Figueiredo by the DINA director and by the Chilean Interior Ministry under secretary had been distributed earlier.

The first of the two letters is dated 21 August 1975 and is signed by Enrique Montero Marx, under secretary of the Chilean Interior Ministry. This letter was not written on a sealed form: The following legend is typed on the upper left corner of the first page: "Republic of Chile, government junta, Interior Ministry."

In this letter, Montero states the Chilean military Junta's agreement to a proposal which was reportedly made by the Brazilian Government: the joint action by SNI and DINA in the Iberian Peninsula: The Brazilians will be in charge of operations in Portugal, while the Chileans will be in charge of those to be carried out in Spain. Montero also expresses his hope that this cooperation will be extended to other countries "such as France, Italy and Sweden, where important subversive groups are beginning to worry our government."

The second letter, which is dated 28 August 1975 and is also in Spanish, is attributed to Col Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, director of DINA. In this letter, Sepulveda expresses his support for a proposal that the two countries carry out joint actions against church leaders and Social Democrat and Christian Democrat leaders; he also says that he shares the Brazilian concern over an eventual victory of the Democrats in the U.S. election, since they favor politicians such as Kubitschek[typoed "Kubichek"] and Letelier. Sepulveda also expresses thanks for information he received on Guyana and Jamaica.

Furthermore, Sepulveda reports that the Chilean Government will release a group of prisoners who would be expelled to Europe. Both letters are addressed to Maj Gen Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, chief of the National Intelligence Service, Brasilia, D.F.

The third letter--which began to circulate last weekend-- ... the annexes, ... 24 September 1975 and is addressed to Gen Carlos Alberto Fontoura, Brazilian ambassador in Portugal. Fontoura is also mentioned in the letter attributed to Montero, who concurs that "all activities on the Iberian Peninsula be under the general supervision of Gen Carlos Alberto Fontoura." This letter also refers to the order to carry out the operation ag... former Admiral Aragao and Carlos Sa.

Deputies Defend Figueiredo

FY091355Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 May 78 FY

[Text] Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies today, Deputy Odacir Klein, Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB]-Rio Grande do Sul, analyzed the charge made last Saturday against Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo and Brazil's ambassador to Portugal by JORNAL DE BRASILIA in an item under a "Diabolical Plot" heading. Klein said he believes this is nothing but a maneuver by the extreme rightwing, although--strangely--he added that he was not sure whether or not the document was a forgery.

At any rate, the Rio Grande do Sul deputy believes that maneuvers such as this are attempted because the country is in a mood for them and concluded that an investigation into this maneuver by the National Intelligence Service [SNI] will not suffice. Klein said that there is need for the promotion of redemocratization through broad and unrestricted amnesty for political prisoners, putting an end to the denial of political rights under Institutional Act No 5, restoration of freedom for political demonstrations and the calling of a national constituent assembly to make possible the legal and institutional reorganization of the nation.

Acting National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] leader in the Chamber of Deputies Jorge Arbage, ARENA-Para, affirmed that the publication in JORNAL DE BRASILIA was nothing but a "gross fabrication" aimed at damaging the images of Brazil, the government, the regime and the future president, in that order. MDB Deputies Gamaliel Galvao, Parana, and Joaquim Bevilacqua, Sao Paulo, expressed their solidarity with Deputy Odacir Klein's statement.

Deputy Joao Alves, ARENA-Bahia, called the government's attention to this new subversive device being used in an attempt to disturb the nation's life and to involve Brazil with other nations' affairs by resorting to a plot in which signatures have been forged for the sole purpose of damaging the image of the future Brazilian president.

CIA Accused of Fabricating Story

FY092205Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 9 May 78 FY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 May--The newspaper ULTIMA HORA claimed here today that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is responsible for the apocryphal documents issued to discredit Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, future president of Brazil.

Under a large, front-page headline announcing that "the Americans want to eliminate Figueiredo," the newspaper adds that Washington wants to replace him with a civilian president.

ULTIMA HORA indicates that "the CIA made up these false documents to weaken the Brazilian political regime, to destroy the nuclear agreement with the FRG and to compromise General Figueiredo through a hypothetical attempt to murder former Admiral Aragao and a citizen called Carlos Sa, both living in Lisbon."

A representative of the Brazilian National Intelligence Service [SNI] said that these false documents were distributed last week by "Brazilian elements allied to foreign groups" in Europe and Latin America.

General Figueiredo is President Giesel's appointed successor to the presidency.

This is a "campaign hatched abroad" seeking "to weaken the Brazilian regime and to discredit General Figueiredo's name," said Gen Sebastiao Jose Ramos de Castro, head of the SNI central agency, in answering the questions submitted by reporters.

He added: "This is the second attack of this kind prepared abroad," after the Venezuelan magazine QUESTIONES published false documents last year linking the SNI with the Chilean DINA (secret police)."

During the past week several Brazilian newspapers reported the distribution of these false documents in Brasilia aimed at linking General Figueiredo with an attempt in 1975 to murder two Brazilian opposition figures living in Portugal: former Admiral Candido Aragao and lawyer Carlos Sa.

AZEREDO DECIDES NOT TO ATTEND UN DISARMAMENT TALKS

PY091327Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0026 GMT 9 May 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 8 May--Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira has decided not to attend the special UN meeting on disarmament, it was reported in Brasilia today. It was originally reported that the Brazilian position would be personally presented to the United Nations by the foreign minister, but it is now understood that this will be done by the ambassador to the United Nations, Sergio Correa da Costa.

OPEC DECISION NOT TO RAISE PRICES WELCOMED

PY091810Y Florianopolis Radio Diario da Manha in Portuguese 1515 GMT 9 May 78 PY

[Text] Sources from the Mines and Energy Ministry expressed satisfaction at the information that OPEC countries have decided to hold the line on crude oil prices this year. The Brazilian Government was prepared to cope with a 10-percent price increase, and with the stabilization of crude oil prices, Brazil will save $350 million in foreign exchange.

Contrary to rumors, the price of gasoline will not go up again during the first half of the year. Any adjustment which might become necessary will come only after July, and then it will amount to more than 6 percent as a result of the successive devaluations of the cruzeiro, the recent readjustment of the minimum salary and the effects of inflation.

BRIEFS

VEJA JOURNALIST QUESTIONED--Curitiba--Journalist Helio Teixeira, chief of the local branch of the magazine VEJA, was questioned today for 6 hours pursuant to a military-police investigation which is being conducted under the 5th Military Region regarding the incident involving Lt Col Tarcisio Nunes Ferreira. Teixeira, jointly with his colleague Luiz Manfredini, from JORNAL DO BRASIL, interviewed Colonel Nunes Ferreira, who criticized the Brazilian regime. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 28 Apr 78 PY]

OFFICIAL REACTION TO MORO'S DEATH REPORTED

FY092146Y [Editorial Report FY] Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 9 May devotes its entire 40-minute broadcast to the killing of Aldo Moro. The cast begins by giving details of the kidnaping itself and about Moro's life. The cast then covers various reactions in Chile to Moro's assassination.

Julio Durand, president of the Chilean Bar Association, said that Moro's killing was a "severe blow for democracy." He noted that Moro was a victim of the chaotic atmosphere created in Italy by his own party. Durand added that "democracy is a game of gentlemen and banditry cannot be accepted in it. Therefore, all those who speak of tolerance or harmony with common highwaymen are committing a barbarous act against democracy."

Labor Minister Vasco Costa said that Moro's assassination was a defeat for those who believe that through dialog they will achieve agreement with Marxists. He said: "I was deeply shocked because I always hoped that they would release him."

President Pinochet and the other members of the Chilean Government junta stated their categorical repudiation of the assassination of the Italian Christian Democratic Party leader. Immediately after learning of Moro's death, President Augusto Pinochet convoked a special meeting this morning in Arica in the auditorium of the (Juan Noel) Hospital. Pinochet stated: "A new, violent and bloody deed has been added to the history of terrorism, the most serious illness which is threatening our world today. Aldo Moro's death is not only a regrettable deed but it also must be categorically repudiated by all of us. I am certain that all men of good conscience are in agreement with this. Such a dramatic outcome, after experiencing days of anguish and physical torture, lead us regrettably to the criticism of traditional democracies under which such despicable groups break out and develop groups whose only objective is the establishment of Marxist terrorism, which disobeys the laws of God and men. Those democratic sectors which cooperate with these groups surely will be the first to condemn this crime, but these sectors will not adopt any measure, however difficult the situation, to give their governments the authority to enable citizens to live in democracy while still being protected by their governments. Man needs the security which government must offer in order to exercise true freedom."

Junta member Jose Toribio Merino learned about the death of the former Italian prime minister on his arrival at Talcahuano. Immediately, he said: "I categorically condemn this barbarism which is characteristic of international Marxism, which is essentially perverse and does not respond to either God or human laws. As long as there are nations letting these crimes go unpunished, there will be many more victims in the future. Like all Chileans, I share the grief of the Moro family, which with this tragedy ended 55 days of unjust suffering."

Gen Gustavo Leigh, immediately after learning of Moro's death, expressed his sympathy to the Italian nation. He added: "I believe this should be a new lesson for Western nations, a lesson which should be carefully studied by all Western nations because red or Soviet-originated terrorism is constantly threatening us and the defenseless democracies. Those which lack defense institutions are the victims of such despicable and vile crimes as the assassination of Moro."

Leigh followed this statement by reading the following declaration: The death of Aldo Moro, president of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, caused dismay among those of us who respect human rights above everything else. Aldo Moro was not only assassinated by the Red Brigades but he was first reduced to begging and to emotional breakdown, forcing him to plead for mercy for his life. He was humiliated as an individual and as a human being. This terrorist deed once more shows the extremes to which the criminal negligence of Western democracies can lead, where it is possible to rob, kidnap and kill public representatives and to go unpunished. The death of Aldo Moro should make us think. The disintegration of the Italian democratic structure is a lesson for those of us who, as government leaders, aspire to the best for our nations, especially peace and tranquillity to be able to develop as nations, isolated from the violence and hatred of the ultraleftist international movement."

Junta member Cesar Mendoza charged that no international organization has issued a declaration saying that human rights were violated. He added: "It is a regrettable incident that all of us repudiate."

In addition, Mrs Pinochet noted that the most despicable of all crimes is the killing of a kidnap victim.

Moreover, all local diplomatic circles repudiated the killing of the Italian leader, and Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said that news of the killing shocked all Chile and "the Chilean Government states its categorical repudiation of this attack against a human being." The apoltolic nuncio, in a statement issued to the press, said that Moro's assassination "is a most serious offense" and added that the Holy See, through its presentation in Santiago, "rejects and repudiates this crime and prays for the spirit of the former prime minister."

Hernan Daroch, president of the Chilean Industrial Development Association, said that any violence against human life violates Christian values.

PERUVIAN FISHING VESSEL CAPTURED IN CHILEAN WATERS

PA092250Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2045 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 May (EFE)--The Santiago, Chile, newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA revealed that a Chilean patrol boat had seized a Peruvian fishing board found operating in Chilean territorial waters.

The seizure took place on Sunday in the northern waters near the Chilean port of Arica. The Peruvian boat, identified as the "Caravilkue," was discovered fishing 7 miles off the coast.

The Peruvian boat was spotted by a plane belonging to a private Chilean fishing enterprise. The pilot radioed the police.

The fishing board had a crew of nine and was carrying 5 tons of fish in its hold.

RESULTS OF JOINT COMMISSION WITH PERU DISCUSSED

FY090144Y Santiago Chile Domestic in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 78 FY

[Excerpt] According to Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Gen Enrique Valdez, who made a general report of his activities as the leader of the Chilean delegation to the third meeting of the Chilean-Peruvian Joint commission for cooperation, this meeting yielded positive and practical results. It should be emphasized that since its installation, about a year ago, this joint commission has already held three working meetings.

[begin Valdez recording] During this meeting in Lima, we exchanged notes ratifying the basic scientific-technical cooperation agreement which we signed in December last year. We also exchanged notes expanding Article 6 of this same agreement which deals with privileges and facilities which will be granted to the technicians and experts of the two countries once the agreement is implemented. In addition to all this, we have signed a cultural agreement and have prepared and approved a program for cultural exchange during 1978 and 1979. We also went on with an in-depth analysis of trade between the two countries, with a view to taking measures to expedite this trade. Peru has accepted our offer of a $10-million line of credit to finance Chilean exports to Peru. [end recording]

The meeting of the joint commission also prepared two agreements, one of them dealing with tourism. These two agreements will most certainly be signed by Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and his Peruvian counterpart Jose de la Puente, during the visit which the Chilean foreign minister will make to Peru on 14 June, in response to a special invitation from De la Puente. The meeting in Lima also paved the way for future scientific-technical agreements and others dealing with administrative reform.

[begin Valdez recording] ...an offer to start implementing the scientific-technical agreement. We already have Peruvian offers for technical aid in fisheries. They have offered us scholarships and training in various organizations related to fishing in Peru. These offers will be reported to the appropriate under secretariat in order to implement them at the appropriate time. We also made significant progress in the field of social security, and exchanged drafts for a future agreement. We also submitted a draft for a future agreement on exchange of information in the field of administrative reform. [end recording]

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE TIES WITH BRAZIL DENIED

FY091841Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 9 May 78 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago, 9 May--Chilean Interior Ministry Under Secretary Enrique Montero today denied reports of joint action between Chilean and Brazilian intelligence organizations. Enrique Montero showed "surprise" at reports indicating the existence of a letter sent by Montero to Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo. "Everything is a lie," stressed Enrique Montero. According to the news reports, Montero sent a letter to General Figueiredo, future president of Brazil and chief of the National Intelligence Service (SNI), suggesting "unification of operations of the two intelligence services in Spain." According to the proposal, the SNI was to operate in Portugal and the Chilean National Intelligence Directorate in Spain. Montero's letter allegedly also suggested that "cooperation could be extended to such countries as France, Italy and Sweden, where subversive activities by important groups are beginning to worry our government."

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ITALIAN PRESIDENT LEONE

PA1001411Y Bogota Radio Super in Spanish 0021 GMT 10 May 78 PA

["Text" of message sent by Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen to Italian President Giovanni Leone on 9 May 1978--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of the Colombian people and government, I convey my most sincere condolences over the tragic outcome of the episode which has just ended with the sacrifice of Mr Aldo Moro. It has solicited unanimous condemnation of all of us who profess democratic beliefs and respect human dignity.

[signed] Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, president of Colombia

NEW URBAN TRANSPORTATION FARES TRIGGER DEMONSTRATIONS

PA015950Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The police established positions in various strategic places in the capital today after it was discovered that there was a movement afoot to protest against the adjustment of urban transportation fares.

Small clashes took place this morning between students and workers of the national university and police. There were also reports of disorders in Popayan, in the vicinity of the University of Cauca and the University of Narino. Several independent trade unions have scheduled meetings for this afternoon at various places in Bogota.

Disturbances Reported Near University

PA060242Y Bogota Radio Santa FE in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Students of the national university have staged violent demonstrations, stoning windows and private vehicles in various parts of Bogota. Although the police have remained silent about the incidents, reliable sources report that the students stoned a bus near the university campus and damaged large sections of the fence surrounding the campus.

The Bogota authorities militarized the area near the national university and other points in the city. The [words indistinct] said that the public order situation is completely normal. There have been no reports of arrests during the disturbances.

Rioters Protest in Cali

PA070157Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 7 May 78 PA

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 6 May (AFP)--Two buses were set on fire here today during the second consecutive day of street rioting in protest against the increase in urban bus fares.

The rioters, mostly high school students, stoned other vehicles and a police station before being dispersed by the police.

Ten other vehicles were destroyed yesterday during similar riots here, in Bogota and in Medellin protesting the fare increase in this public service.

BAR ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

PY061511Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 May 78 p 13 PY

[Text] The Paraguayan Bar Association [CAP] yesterday submitted a statement to the Justice and Labor Ministry and the Supreme Court calling for a completely independent judicial branch. It says that the judiciary must be composed of "honest and capable judges appointed only on the basis of their personal merits" and paid "wages in accordance with their high responsibilities." The statement was signed by Jose Felix Fernandez Estigarribia, president of the CAP, and Juan Bautista Eguzquiza, secretary. Eguzquiza explained to this newspaper yesterday that the document was studied by the CAP board of directors during a session on 2 May and unanimously approved by its 10 members. This is the text:

The CAP believes it has the duty to state its opinion ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE REPUBLIC.

The association is convinced that this document expresses the feelings of the lawyers it represents. It also believes it has the obligation to make a contribution to the permanent improvement of the institutions which are a national heritage.

Basically, all citizens--particularly lawyers--are responsible for protecting justice in the nation. As on many other occasions, a statement by the association is expected as guidance in service to the highest ideals. Therefore, we believe that we all have the responsibility to make an effort for the good of the citizens. We need to improve existing conditions and the image of our judiciary, which needs a good reorganization. A good image is necessary, because we need to enhance the people's confidence in the men in charge of enforcing justice.

The object of our criticism is improvement. We seek no other goal. We also believe that since we are near the end of a judicial period, this is the appropriate time to state our opinion.

Also, we cannot hide the fact that concern of the association's board of directors was enhanced by petitions from many colleagues. Probably no other board of directors of the Bar Association has received so many related demands from lawyers. The solution of some cases convinced us that this is an overall problem which requires thorough study.

The problem is at the same time simple and complex: simple because improvements will come with the correct application of the constitutional principles which guard our judicial order; complex because there are a number of limiting factors very difficult to eradicate.

THEREFORE, WE SOLEMNLY REAFFIRM THAT WE NEED AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL BRANCH, IN THE STRICT SENSE OF THE WORD. CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES MUST BECOME REAL PROTECTION NOT ONLY FOR THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL OFFICIAL BUT ALSO FOR THE LOWEST-RANKING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. THEIR CONFIDENCE MUST BE RESTORED THROUGH AN ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WHICH DEPENDS EXCLUSIVELY ON CORRECT APPLICATION OF LAWS, NOT RESTRICTED BY FACTORS FOREIGN TO THE JUDICIARY.

It is absolutely necessary that we all become aware of the harm done to the country through the belief that some judicial cases can be solved outside the courts. The eradication of these evils, which exist due to the lack of an independent judicial branch, will permit honest judges to stand up again.

In this way the lawyer's image in society will also be enhanced. The CAP is not unaware of the fact that some lawyers completely ignore those principles which it has always defended. It considers, however, that most Paraguayan lawyers are determined to continue striving for better courts. Gathered at the bar, they have become aware that it is their essential duty to restore the people's faith in the law as the means to solve their conflicts. The lawyer's profession can only be meaningful in a moral environment in which the eternal values of justice can be understood and practiced. This recovery can only take place if judicial officials of the country become fully aware of the lofty mission of the lawyer. We have noticed with great pain that our services are not properly regarded even in the courts.

The Paraguayan lawyers look almost with bitterness at the "privileges" enjoyed by their colleagues in other countries. If there are judges in Paraguay who refuse to receive lawyers in their chambers with the old excuse that they are busy, how can we expect better behavior from other members of society who are not trained to apply the law? This problem troubles our daily work. Other reflections of the problem are the failure of judges and secretaries to report to their offices on time; the fact that hearings are scheduled months ahead of time but when the day comes, we are told that the hearing will not be held for the notorious excuse that "the judge has an excessive workload"; the judges' failure to give sentences within the established periods; etc. For a long time we have passively agreed that judges are unable to fully comply with their responsibilities because there were too few judges. While we recognize that this is a valid claim, we must point out that if we were to draw any comparison with the amount of work carried out by judges in other countries of the River Plate Basin, we would reach a painful conclusion: Judges in other countries dictate far more sentences than our judges. As is known, judicial cases involving labor conflicts or personal freedom must be resolved urgently, on a priority basis, by the judge.

So that our claim will not become a tedious recitation, we agree that Paraguayan lawyers are determined to demand that their rights be respected. We respectfully demand that our fundamental claims be honored. We are convinced that our voices will be heard. In the past, several colleagues have been unable to have a court officer receive a brief in which they ask that the judge be disqualified. But today, the bar is determined to demonstrate that it will struggle for the law with faith, hope and responsibility.

In view of all this, we request that the judicial branch be made up of honest, capable magistrates appointed exclusively on the basis of their personal merits, without discrimination of any kind, and taking into account their performance in lower positions within the judicial branch or as lawyers. No lawyer should be appointed a magistrate until 5 years after his graduation. We request that the judicial branch be provided with the necessary infrastructural facilities for its normal functioning. It is proper to state that the bar trusts that the judicial palace, which is now being built, will fully meet this desire. We want a judicial branch in which judges are paid in accordance with their high responsibilities, a judicial branch which will be at the service of the people, aware of its highly significant role in the service of freedom, human dignity, and the moral and material values of all Paraguayans; a judicial branch which will be imbued with the responsibility of becoming the moral pillar to which the people will come for protection of their rights. We want a judicial branch in which all Paraguayan lawyers can provide their services with the conviction that they are exercising the sacred mission of seeking justice. In view of all this, we trust that our voice will prompt reconsideration of an urgent problem, for which we offer our full cooperation. Our desires are shared by our members, by most lawyers and by all Paraguayan men of good will.

GOVERNMENT DECREES NATIONAL MOURNING FOR ALDO MORO'S DEATH

PA1001134Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] The assassination of Aldo Moro, Italian Christian Democratic leader and former prime minister, has caused deep sorrow among the members of the cabinet and President Carlos Andres Perez. The cabinet has decreed 3 days of national mourning in honor of Aldo Moro, who was killed by the Red Brigades.

Several ministers expressed their sorrow to newsmen and their condemnation of the horrible crime against Aldo Moro. In a telegram sent to Italian President Giovanni Leone, President Perez said that all governments must join together to effectively combat international terrorism.

Minister Salcedo Bastardo made statements to Radio Continente on the Red Brigades' assassination of Aldo Moro. [begin Bastardo recording] [Words indistinct] This condemnable action is the result of violence unleashed by groups which do not have the least notion of humanity, groups which are confused about political values and mankind's essential values. The national government today issued a decree for an official mourning period and the president of the republic has sent a message of condolence to the Italian president. President Perez has called for international action to stop the terrorist activities [words indistinct] of Christian democracy in the world and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Minister Hurtado and Defense Minister Fernando Paredes Bello also expressed their sorrow over the assassination of Aldo Moro.

LEPAGE CALLS FOR RESUMPTION OF LATIN AMERICA-CUBA TIES

PA091932Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] Venezuelan Interior Minister Octavio Lepage has exhorted Latin American countries to resume relations with Cuba so that Cuba can participate in commercial exchange and will no longer be discriminated against.

Lepage, who heads the Venezuelan delegation which attended the inauguration of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio yesterday in San Jose, stressed that Venezuelan-Cuban relations continue to be completely cordial. He added that he believes Latin American countries should resume relations with Cuba without any prejudice or misgivings. In this way, he said, Cuba can develop commercial and other relations and will no longer be discriminated against.

YOUTH GROUP SUPPORTS MAS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA0904440Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 May 78 p 11D PA

[Text] A group of socialist youths has formed the Young Fatherland Movement [Movimento Patria Joven], which supports the candidacy of Jose Vicente Rangel.

The group is composed of artists, workers and professionals, including Victor Hugo Irazabal, Cesar Miguel Rondon, Rosa Elena Cardona, Marcos Torres, William Nazaret, Julio Formoso, Aquilino Jose Mata, Romulo Rodriguez and Armando Carias.

Rosa Elena Cordona explained that one of the reasons why these youths formed this movement is the crisis being faced by Venezuelan society which affects not only youths but all the social sectors of the country. Therefore, our movement is not limited to this social group, but rather seeks to stimulate and motivate the participation of everyone in the development of Venezuela, which evidently needs a drastic change in the political direction and style of the past 20 years.

Newsmen who attended the event, which concluded with a toast, asked why the Young Fatherland Movement supports Rangel. The presidential candidates have each directed their proposals toward this or that sector and it is Jose Vicente Rangel and the Movement to Socialism (MAS) which best express our intentions concerning the political, economic and social decision in the country; the defense of the rights established by our national constitution; our desire to reform the legal, municipal and other political institutions; education; and the scientific, technological and cultural dependence which is destroying our national identity.

WORKERS GROUP OPPOSES PLANNED TEACHERS' STRIKE

PA091840Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] The Confederation of Workers of Venezuela (CTV) continues to support the university professors. However, it does not favor the use of strikes as a pressure tactic against Ministry of Education authorities. This was stated by Cesar (Ajin), the secretary for grievances of the CTV, when he informed our reporter Gilberto Quintero of the CTV's position.

[begin (Ajin) recording] The CTV continues to be on the side of [word indistinct], the organization that represents the university professors in their continuing efforts to explain to the Venezuelan Government the need to satisfy the [words indistinct]. We consider it inappropriate at this time to stage any sort of strike because there are other means that can still be employed to solve the problem. [end recording]

The labor union leader reiterated that the nation's top labor union does not favor a strike by university professors. As is known, the idea of going on strike has gained strength within the board of directors of the Federation of University and Pedagogic Professors. On this topic, our source said that the CTV supports the aspirations of the educators, but does not agree with the idea of a strike.

[begin (Ajin) recording] In this case, the CTV does not support any strike movement. We believe it is possible to reach some sort of agreement during the course of this day without any strike taking place.

[Question] Does this mean that [remainder of question indistinct]?

[Answer] The CTV considers that the 20-percent increase offered by the national executive to the professors is within the wage policy being developed by the confederation [words indistinct]. However, there are several matters [word indistinct] by the professors which will again be explained by the CTV at its next meetings (?with) the national government to seek a solution to the present situation. For example, the broadening and [word indistinct] of that offer again calls for the technical commission [passage indistinct] the rehiring of some of the fired professors and that [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

That was Cesar (Ajin), secretary for grievances of the CTV, in connection with the strike planned by the professors of university colleges and pedagogic institutes.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER VIEWS DOMESTIC POLITICAL SCENE

LD091323Y Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 4-10 May 78 p 15 LD

[Unattributed report on exclusive Madrid interview with Mexican Communist Party/PCM/leader J. Encarnacion Perez during visit to attend Spanish Communist Party/PCE/congress: "PCM May Be Legalized Soon"]

[Text] On the occasion of the Ninth PCE Congress, PCM leader J. Encarnacion Perez came to Madrid for a few days. This is the second time in a few months that Mexican communist leaders have come to Spain. Previously party Secretary Martinez Verdugo had talks with the PCE in Madrid, with a view to intensifying relations between the two parties.

Again on this occasion MUNDO OBRERO publishes remarks by the Mexican communists concerning a country close to our own for a number of reasons.

The present situation, J. Encarnacion Perez told us, is not a simple one. On the one hand, we are witnessing a process of greater tolerance toward the leftwing forces on the part of the government. On 11 April the PCM submitted the documentation for participating in the 1979 general elections. It already enjoys considerable tolerance, which has permitted 11,000 new members to join in March and April. This gives an idea of its real support in the country despite the years of repression which previous governments, for all their democratic-sounding foreign affairs statements, inflicted on the communists.

Many of the organization's leaders write in magazines and papers, but there are still many obstacles to be overcome before we can talk about a real democracy. In this connection the absence of trade union freedom is very important. The current official trade union leaders are the people who most strongly oppose the PCM's freedom of action. It so happens that all trade union members also belong to the Institutional Revolutionary Party, of which they form the worker section. Naturally one cannot yet talk about universal free elections to elect workers' representatives. But in this field also certain important successes are being achieved. And as a result of workers' pressure the middle cadres of certain trade unions now include truly representative people.

Another of the most difficult aspects of the present situation is the fate of the political prisoners who are still in jail. The majority of them are from the guerrilla movements which stem from the desperation to which many people have been brought by the absence of freedoms and the poverty of the peasant population. A clarification still has to be made regarding the case of 300 persons arrested by the army in Guerrero State and whose whereabouts are entirely unknown. In that area of the country there are still army checkpoints on the roads.

And, as always when one is talking about Mexico, there is the United States. The American giant has a great influence in the country. The majority of Mexico's $30 billion foreign debt is with the United States. Some 80 percent of imports, a large proportion of which also come from North America, consist of industrial machinery and materials. Therefore the millions of liters of oil which the Mexican authorities hope to extract from the recently discovered wells will be going to the United States.

ARNULFO ARIAS SAYS HE'LL RETURN FROM EXILE 10 JUNE

PA082329Y Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Text] Former President Arnulfo Arias--who lives in exile in Miami--announced today, Monday, that he will travel to Panama on 10 June.

The Panamenist Party has issued a statement announcing that former President Arnulfo Arias Madrid has decided to return to Panama. He made the decision after meeting in Miami last weekend with the political leadership of the Panamenist Party.

According to party spokesmen, it has been decided that Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid will be given a huge welcome.

LEFTISTS BLAMED FOR COLON STUDENT RIOT

PA091425Y Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 9 May 78 pp 1, 7 PA

[Text] A sizeable group of stone-throwing Colon high school students yesterday went on a rampage through the city's main streets, wreaking havoc before the National Guard riot squads were ordered into play to control the situation.

The student demonstrators were said to be spearheaded by leftist groups known as "guaycuchos" from the Abel Bravo High School and a segment of the Instituto Profesional y Tecnico of Cativa, a town in the suburban area.

Suffering mostly from the stone-throwing incident was the governor's building on 6th Street and Bolivar Avenue. Hails of stone fell on the building, wrecking windows and forcing employees to scurry for cover.

The National Communications Institute (INTEL) building nearby also suffered severe damage when shouting students, quickly infiltrated by hoodlums, smashed glass doors and windows.

A jeep owned by provincial inspector of education Eusebio Salvador was the target of several students and hoodlums, who first tried to overturn the vehicle to burn it, but after they saw members of the National Guard rushing their way they settled for smashing the windshield before fleeing.

The demonstration was said to have been incited by the leftist students despite the fact they knew several student leaders were in Farallon yesterday meeting with Chief of Government Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos to discuss several student demands for school improvements and solutions to Colon's socio-economic problem.

A government food kiosk located at 6th Street and Amador Guerrero was looted clean by hoodlums taking advantage of the confusion, before the riot squads could get to them.

Guards were finally able to disperse the mob with teargas at around 3 p.m., with hundreds of residents said to have fled into the Canal Zone seeking refuge.

STAR AND HERALD Colon correspondent Beresford A. Campbell reported that several residents, suffering from teargas effects, were treated at the Coco Solo Hospital, then released.

Commercial establishments in Colon's main and side streets in the striken area closed their doors and promptly boarded up show windows and doors, as protection against possible damage and looting.

A source close to the Ministry of Education said that the demonstration was instigated by "hot headed students" who couldn't or wound't await the results of talks by their leaders with Torrijos.

A group from the Cativa High School, supported by several others from the Santa Rita High School and the Rufo Garay in Colon had been on a strike since last Wednesday to press demands for several improvements to their school buildings and solutions to a series of socio-economic problems they said are prevalent in the city.

After several meetings with school officials, the students finally demanded an interview with Torrijos to personally express their complaints to him. The leaders left Sunday for Farallon to meet with the chief of government yesterday morning.

At 10 a.m., however, a small group of Cativa, said to number around 75, began to obstruct traffic on the Transisthmian Highway. A unit of the National Guards ordered to the area to clear the traffic, found themselves confronting students with "molotov cocktails" and other inflammatory objects. The unit dispersed the small group with teargas.

Shortly after noon, a group of extremist guaycuchos from the Abel Bravo school, some carrying red, white and blue flags, took to the streets.

They first went to the National Guard headquarters to picket the area, then suddenly marched toward Bolivar Street and to the governor's building, where the stone-throwing episode began.

Up to last night it could not be determined if there were any injuries suffered by either of the sides as a result of the student-hoodlum confrontation with members of the National Guard, or if any arrests were made.

However, it was learned that the National Guards were under instructions to refrain from arresting students in uniform, except under inevitable circumstances.

Demands Reportedly Drafted

PA092231Y Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] From another quarter we have learned that the demonstrators were drafting three requests last night, that is, a three-point request.

The first point demands that Education Minister Aristides Royo be dismissed. The second demands that General Torrijos himself go to Colon to solve the city's problems as they no longer want to talk to the minister [not further indentified] or to President Lakas, who has been going to Colon on Wednesdays. They want the chief of government himself to present the solutions to Colon's problems. The third point is that they are planning to request that President Carter not come to Panama. These are the three points of the Colon students' request.

We have also learned that university students held meetings last night at the university to seek more information on what had taken place in Colon. According to our reports, the university students were quite excited last night. Student leaders suspended certain classes and reported to their fellow students on the Colon situation.

We are reporting this so that the community will know in detail what happened in Colon, as things could get complicated unless the people are duly informed. We are thus complementing the information which was published in today's paper.

9 May Demonstrations

PA100039Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2312 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] This morning, Colon city again experienced moments of unrest when 300 students from the Abel Bravo school staged a demonstration to protest against the nation's authorities. Carrying placards and shouting slogans, the students marched along several avenues and finally held a meeting at the 5 de Noviembre Park, where several speakers requested the release of their arrested comrades.

This afternoon, after several hours of speeches, the demonstrators headed for the National Guard headquarters, where they were received by Maj Eustacio Smith, chief of the Colon Military Zone. After a dialog between Colon's student leaders and the National Guard officers, Major Smith agreed to release the students arrested during yesterday's incidents in Colon.

Once the students' demand had been met and Major Smith had expressed his desire for calm, peace and tranquillity in Colon, the demonstrators continued their march toward the Abel Bravo school where, after singing the national anthem, they dispersed peacefully.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS MORO'S MURDER

PA100205Y Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 2305 GMT 9 May 78 PA

["Text" of communique issued by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry on 9 May 1978--read by announcer]

[Text] The world received the news today of the murder of the outstanding Italian political leader Aldo Moro. This action shows a marked trend toward anarchy by those who do not accept ideological pluralism and who believe that the conquest of power can be attained by force alone. In this, they coincide with the negative fascist forces which they say they are fighting.

Our peace-loving people, emphatically in favor of dialog, reject and condemn terrorism from wherever it may come as a weapon to settle ideological differences.

Moro's inexcusable murder represents a sinister attack on the peaceful means sought by humanity to settle its problems.

Our country condemns this brutal crime committed against Aldo Moro and expresses its wishes that Italy will soon find the way to provide security to its people.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TORRIJOS-CARTER TREATIES

PA100128Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla said here today that the Torrijos-Carter treaties definitely "do not affect in any way Panama's territorial integrity, sovereignty or independence."

Speaking before a group of foreign journalists covering the transfer of power in Costa Rica, the Panamanian foreign minister stated: "We understand that the United States has no interest whatsoever in intervening in Panama and we are even less interested in an intervention."

The minister said that the Torrijos-Carter treaties are a great contribution to world peace. "The United States did not surrender nor did Panama win a war. It was a transaction between two countries," he said.

Gonzalez Revilla said that the ceremony for the exchange of the ratification instruments between Torrijos and Carter will be held in Panama City and that the Panamanian people will pay homage to the main authors of the treaties as "peace heroes."

President Jimmy Carter will arrive in Panama on 16 June to participate in the solemn ceremony for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaties. Latin American chiefs of state and former chiefs of state will also be present for the ceremony.

COLUMNIST PRAISES MENGISTU STATEMENT ON PANAMA

PA042354Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 May 78 p 6A PA

["Macheteando" column by Mario Augusto Rodriguez: "Ethiopia, Cuba and Panama"]

[Excerpts] I trembled with emotion when I witnessed how 1 million men and women, young and old alike, approved with impassioned cries and lengthy applause the words of support of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chief of Ethiopia's Revolutionary Government, for the successful struggle to recover Panamanian sovereignty over the so-called "Panama Canal Zone." The event in question took place in the Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana, Cuba, in front of the marble monument to Jose Marti at 1800 on Wednesday, 26 April.

Mengistu's statement--I do not know if it was reported by the news agencies received in our country--was short and simple. He only noted that "Ethiopia condemns all actions carried out by the United States to prevent the people and government of Panama from exercising their sovereignty and jurisdiction over what is presently known as the Panama Canal Zone."

Thanks to Mengistu's statement, I am now convinced of the fact that the Panamanian revolutionary struggle for independence does not have only international reverberations, but also the profound understanding and support of many countries in the world. When in a nation as distant as Ethiopia we find a leader that understands with such clarity the meaning of Panamanian sovereignty and national jurisdiction over what is known as the "Canal Zone," when his statement of support evokes a spontaneous clamor from a people such as the Cuban people, we can understand the decisive significance of the new Panamanian foreign policy and appreciate the constructive projections of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. A vigorous Ethiopian-Cuban-Panamanian axis [trilogia] emerged from all of this that afternoon in Havana. The international movement of support for the sovereign right of our fatherland undoubtedly developed in a similar fashion.

INTER-CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS

MEDIATOR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HONDURAN-SALVADORAN TALKS

PA091751Y Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text of 4 May official communique issued by executive secretariat for mediation in Lima, Peru, following a meeting between Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers--read by announcer--SERCANO Network]

[Text] In compliance with Article 5 of the mediation agreement between the Republics of El Salvador and Honduras, the foreign ministers of said countries, Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth and Roberto Palma Galvez respectively, yesterday made formal delivery of a joint document to the mediator, Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, listing the agreements reached in direct negotiations held before the mediation process began.

The document lists the topics awaiting discussion that will be submitted to the mediator for his analysis and suggestions. After delivering the document, the two foreign ministers, the members of their respective delegations and the mediator reviewed various aspects of the steps to be taken in the next round of negotiations and made some arrangements concerning the manner in which the negotiations will be carried out.

It must be made clear that this communique does not cover the matters of substance under review, which are to remain confidential until the mediation process ends, as prescribed in the international agreement in effect.

[signed] Executive secretariat for mediation, Lima, 4 May 1978

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DISCUSSES VESCO, NICARAGUA, OTHER TOPICS

Confirms Decision on Vesco

PA092302Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] President Carazo and U.S. first lady Rosalynn Carter held a press conference following a breakfast hosted by the Costa Rican chief of state in honor of Mrs Carter and her companions. At the press conference President Carazo reiterated his determination not to permit Robert Vesco to reside in Costa Rica. He told reporters of his decision and the decision of the cabinet not to allow Vesco to return to Costa Rica. Carazo added that this decision responded to a promise he made during the electoral campaign in view of the Costa Rican people's expressed opposition to Vesco's presence in the country.

Relations With Nicaragua

PA100154Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0132 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--El Murcielago ranch, which covers several thousand hectares and which is owned by the family of President Anastasio Somoza, will be expropriated by the Costa Rican Government. Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio made the announcement this afternoon during a new conference in which this issue--the object of debate during recent years--was discussed.

The ranch, located near the border with Nicaragua, is needed to expand the Santa Rosa National Park, Carazo said in answer to a question.

Leftist groups have said that the Nicaraguan president does not respect local laws on that ranch. There have been repeated requests to expropriate it. A bill to that effect has been in the Legislative Assembly for many months.

Explaining the relations that his government will maintain with Nicaragua, Carazo said that they will be based on absolute respect and on the principle of nonintervention, which will be scrupulously observed in order to have the authority to demand that there be no interference in Costa Rica's domestic affairs.

He added that Costa Rica is surrounded by all kinds of political regimes and that history has shown that the best policy is to coexist with them, without intervening in their affairs or permitting them to do so in Costa Rica's. "Only in this way will we be able to live in peace, which is what Costa Ricans want," he added.

Condemns Moro's Assassination

PA100240Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0005 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and several prominent Latin American Christian Democratic leaders who are in Costa Rica have condemned the assassination of Aldo Moro. In statements, Carazo; Rafael Caldera, former Venezuelan president; Renan Fuentealba, former president of Chilean Christian Democracy; Jose Napoleon Duarte, former mayor of San Salvador; and Rafael Angel Grillo, president of the Christian Democratic group of Costa Rica, expressed their condemnation of the outcome of the Moro case.

The Costa Rican president said that the struggle for the attainment of ideals should be done on the basis of respect for human rights, which include the very essential principle of respect for life. He described the crime as an act of barbarity which has brought grief to the entire world.

Former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera said that Moro's assassination shows a cruelty which is the result of an incredible amount of perversion in human beings. Caldera is in Costa Rica at the invitation of Carazo. Caldera attended Carazo's presidential inauguration.

Fuentealba of Chile, Duarte of El Salvador and Grillo of Costa Rica expressed themselves in similar terms and sent a message of solidarity to the Italian Christian Democratic Party.

ODUBER URGES SUPPORT FOR CARAZO ADMINISTRATION

PA100247Y San Jose Cadena de Emisoras Columbia in Spanish 2305 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] We must support the new administration, former President Daniel Oduber told some friends with whom he met last night in Liberia, Guanacaste Province, and who urged him to resume his political career. There is still much to be done and before rallying to our party's flag we must support the Carazo administration, he said.

Referring to his political beliefs, Oduber said: I am a Liberation Party member and shall continue to be one for I do not change sides. What we must do is to analyze what has happened and reorganize our party.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL BONDS ISSUED--The government recently issued its first emission of international bonds in the sum of $20 million to finance certain investments. The bonds were placed on the international market with a floating interest rate of 1.25 percent over the London prime interest rate, which at present is 7.75 percent. The bonds were issued for 7 years, with a 2-year grace period and are payable in nine equal, consecutive biannual amortizations. They were issued through the National Bank of Paris. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 May 78 p 12A PA]

ARGENTINE COOPERATION AGREEMENT--The economic cooperation agreement signed by the governments of Costa Rica and Argentina in 1976 was extended yesterday. The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio during a news conference. This agreement establishes a $30 million credit for our country for the purpose of acquiring industrial equipment and other capital goods produced in that southern nation. The loan was fixed at 7 years at 7 percent interest. The agreement was ratified in writing by Foreign Minister Facio and the Argentine ambassador in Costa Rica, Jose Antonio Romero Feris. [Text] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 May 78 p 2A PA]

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING DIRECTOR--Prof Oviedo Soto Blanco has been appointed new director of educational planning in the upcoming administration. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 78 PA]

EL SALVADOR

SUPREME COURT TO SUMMON ARCHBISHOP OF SAN SALVADOR

PA092243Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2105 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--Supreme Court of Justice sources said today that Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Galdamez, archbishop of San Salvador, will be summoned by the Supreme Court so that he can identify the criminal court judges who are not imparting justice correctly, especially in San Salvador, as the religious leader stated in a sermon delivered during a mass on 30 April. The archbishop made the statement about the criminal court judges when referring to the many arrests of persons residing in the vicinity of San Pedro Perulapan as a result of incidents between pro- and antigovernment peasants at the end of March. The archbishop said that those who were arrested were still in prison and had appeared before judges who ordered that they remain under arrest although these people had not been truly implicated in the disturbances.

In the face of these statements by the prelate, the Supreme Court of Justice unanimously decided to summon him so that they could formalize his accusations. If his statements are proved to be wrong, the Supreme Court of Justice could prosecute the archbishop for defaming one of the three branches of the Salvadoran state.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA CITY MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES TO RESUME WORK

PA091726Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The Guatemala City mayor has succeeded in solving the municipal workers strike. It has been reported that Guatemala City municipal employees will return to work today because the municipal workers emergency committee and the mayor signed an agreement at the municipal palace.

Despite their struggle, the workers, who had requested an increase of 60, 50 and finally 40 quetzales for employees who earned less than 300 quetzales per month, finally settled for an increase of 24 quetzales. The municipal government will pay only a 12-quetzales increase during the second pay period in May and will start paying the 24-quetzal increase on 1 June.

A problem arose after the agreement was signed because the municipal workers union and the emergency committee had been conducting separate negotiations and had not reached an agreement between themselves. However, it was finally agreed that the municipal workers would return to work today.

The central government still has to settle the problem of the hospital workers strike, which has already been declared. The workers demand equipment, medicine and new buildings, especially to replace the hospitals that were damaged by the earthquake.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES MELGAR MADE TRIP TO WASHINGTON

PA100208Y Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2305 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Excerpt] The military government denied yesterday that Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro had visited Washington after his stay in San Antonio, Texas, where he underwent a medical examination. The alleged visit was reported by a newspaper which did not give the details of the chief of state's alleged trip. Information, Culture and Tourism Minister Lt Col Erin O'Connor Bain said that he was most surprised when he read the newspaper article but explained that General Melgar Castro went only to San Antonio, Texas, as has been reported.

SULA TIEMPO ON GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD BANANA COMPANIES

PA081200Y San Pedro SULA TIEMPO in Spanish 1 May 78 p 7 PA

["Punto de Vista" column by Victor Meza: "The Banana Companies and the Government"]

[Text] The topic of the special payments made by the banana companies in our country will be in the headlines for a long time, and it should not be a surprise.

In the edition published on 12 April this year in the United States, "NACLA, Report on the Americas" [in English] carries a full report on the Standard Fruit Company's financial statement and comments on it. Several religious organizations in the United States have joined the campaign, denouncing the maneuvers of the banana companies in our country. A report written in English will soon be published which will be exclusively dedicated to explaining and condemning the antitrade union policy of the transnational Castle and Cooke Company, home office of the Standard Fruit Company, in the countries where it operates, but particularly in the Philippines and Honduras.

The case has apparently created sufficient interest and surely it will serve to encourage more and better investigations into the activities of the transnationals.

In our country a study should be made to determine what the banana companies have meant for Honduras. Going over figures and reports issued by the Institute on Economic and Social Research of our Autonomous National University, we have found that some can be related to the much-talked-about "special payments" and to the companies' buying of influence. Let us take a look at those figures:

During 1969 the Honduran state granted exemptions in the payment of import duties for a total amount of 17.157 million lempiras. A total of 97 percent of these exemptions were granted to the two largest banana companies, the Tela railroad company (United Brands) and the Standard Fruit Company (Castle and Cooke). This means that Honduras, or more accurately the Honduran Government, granted these two banana companies exemptions totaling 16.603 million lempiras.

The following year the situation remained almost the same: The banana companies were exempted from paying 14.7 million lempiras in taxes. On the other hand, during those 2 years, import duty exemptions to other companies protected by the industrial development law and the Central American agreement on fiscal incentives for industrial development were only 544,000 lempiras in 1969 and 884,000 lempiras in 1970.

In less than 2 years the banana companies stopped paying to the nation's treasury the by no means petty figure of 31.294 million lempiras.

There is more: According to the laws of our country, all enterprises which make annual profits of over 1 million lempiras should pay 40 percent of their declared profits in taxes. But the banana companies, because of a special agreement, only pay 30 percent.

This is the way things are with the powerful banana companies in Honduras. And do not start thinking that things have changed recently. In spite of and contrary to the much talked about new banana policy, things are the same.

Sometimes we get the impression that the governments of Honduras belong to the banana companies, as it was in the old days.

This impression is inevitably confirmed when one learns that the adviser to the chief of government, as well as the chief of government's representative to the advisory council--and, by the way, also the chief of protocol of the presidential household--are employees of the Standard Fruit Company. To whom are they more loyal, the enterprise for which they work or the government which they serve for which they act as advisers?

The question is absolutely valid, and all Hondurans have asked the same question more than once.

BRIEFS

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT--According to recent estimates of the technical secretariat of the Superior Council of Economic Planning, last year the Honduran economy maintained a favorable growth rate and the gross national product increased by 20.2 percent. Some of the factors contributing to this increase were more exports and the efforts of the country to increase gross fixed capital, especially through public investments. Private consumption increased by 13.6 percent. [Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 4 May 78 PA] [SERCANO Network]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CONGO DELEGATION, YHOMBI-OPANGO

Blas Roca Statement

FL0;1944Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2307 GMT 8 May 78 FL

[Statement read by PCC Politburo member Blas Roca Calderio at ceremony decorating Congolese leader Joachim Yhombi-Opango with Jose Marti National Order held at Cubanacan protocol hall, Havana City--live]

[Text] Comrade Brig Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Congolese Workers Party Military Committee, chief of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo; comrades of the delegation accompanying you, comrades:

The history of our people from the beginning has been related to the history of the Congo. Both are histories of extensive oppression, inhuman exploitation, invicible rebelliousness and incessant struggles which gave the Cuban people living cultural elements and concluded with the formation of deep-rooted revolutionary traditions. In the current momentous process of peoples' liberation and world advancement toward a society without exploiters or exploited, revolutionary and socialist Cuba finds itself with a Congo that is independent and of the people.

The deceased President Marien Ngouabi expanded relations with our country, relations between fraternal peoples, relations of cooperation and friendship, relations of common interest for the advancement of African liberation, for the advancement of socialism. Today, under the leadership of Comrade Brig Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, the Congolese Workers Party and the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo, these relations continue and are expanding in the interest of the two peoples, as well as of the nonalined movement and the cause of the revolutionary peoples of Africa, the elimination of imperialist, neocolonialist and racist domination, for peace and detente, and for the creation of a new order of economic relations in the world.

The importance of friendship and cooperation between our peoples is more evident today, in the face of South Africa's criminal action against the fraternal Angolan people, whom the imperialists harass from all sides in an attempt to frustrate their victorious march on the path of liberty, independence, progress and socialism.

Your visit, Comrade Opango, which our people receive with warm enthusiasm, reaffirms the fraternal ties between Cuba and the People's Republic of the Congo, their peoples, parties and governments. The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, in response to the ties between our peoples, has decided to confer on you the Jose Marti National Order, which bears the glorious and respected name of our highest national hero. Our leader and guide, Comrade Fidel Castro, in the name of the Cuban Government and people, delivers this valued order to you.

Yhombi-Opango's Reply

FL092037Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2357 GMT 8 May 78 FL

[Speech by Congolese leader Joachim Yhombi-Opango accepting Jose Marti National Order at Cubanacan protocol hall, Havana City; in French with sentence-by-sentence Spanish translation--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers; Comrades members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo; comrades and friends:

Following the immense welcome, truly warm and fraternal, which we have received here in Cuba, through your kind words, Comrade Blas Roca, words filled with the same revolutionary fervor toward the Congolese revolution and its leaders, I wish to immediately emphasize the infinite affection which exists between the Cuban people and the Congolese people, the great revolutionary friendship which is over 14 years old that always has united the Cuban and Congolese leaders.

The historic moment we are experiencing in this magnificent hall in Cubanacan constitutes a necessary date for Africa and America because, beyond this ceremony, beyond Cuba and the Congo, there is an urgent demand which makes our two peoples two truly contemporary peoples in the measure that they participate in solidarity with all of the other communist countries and the whole of the progressive community in fulfilling the ideas and the cause that has illuminated the whole world, beginning with the Great October Socialist Revolution in the USSR, the first worker and peasant state in the history of man.

I have come to Cuba to expand on this truth that unites us. I have come to Cuba as a messenger of all Congolese people to reinforce our common battle. I have come to Cuba, Jose Marti's fatherland, to bring the Congolese people's militant salute to a fraternal and friendly people who have been struggling for 100 years, an enthusiastic people with a very noble revolutionary awareness who today are the masters of their own history, existence and, at the same time, a great world revolutionary force.

To Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who about 20 years ago stated, "condemn me, little does it matter; history will absolve me," I have the great honor of telling you in the name of our people and our revolution, taking the worlds of Pablo Neruda: "Liberator, a world of peace has been born in your arms." This is the truth. You eliminated the obstacles that prevented man's liberty on the face of this American land. Since 1960 your beautiful country, your hard-working people, your glorious party, the PCC, have regularly achieved major victories in the political, economic, cultural, educational, health, scientific and technical fields. To these victories, achieved not without difficulties, with sacrifice and work, and the vibrant passion of an entire people for the work, one has to add, obviously, the success of the First PCC Congress, which marked a very high point and very essential step in the heroic struggle of your people on the glorious road toward socialism.

We feel very proud and very happy to be in Cuba, where young workers, young peasants and young students have effectively enrolled in the revolution's cause, in this way multiplying to infinity the power of the people. Cuban youths will achieve an immense success in July by holding the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. They are worthy of the expected great success. We feel very proud and very happy to be in Cuba, the first free territory in America.

Combative Africa, the Africa struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, the Africa aware of its immense cultural patrimony, of its enormous natural potentials, the Africa aware of its creative capabilities and its future in the world of tomorrow--this Africa profoundly appreciates the manner in which the Cuban revolution practices internationalism with other progressive forces in the world. The capitalistic interventions in Africa meant plundering the natural resources, exploitation of the inhabitants, destroying the African peoples' societies and cultural values. Imperialism conquered, balkanized, colonized and plundered the African Continent for centuries.

Those of my generation who are responsible, linked to the essential principles of Marxism-Leninism, open to the world revolutionary movements, bravely placing their peoples on the side of history, on the side of the progressive forces of the world, are in no way manipulated.

The aggressive and exploitive nature of imperialism should stop being imposed on Africa, and the total liberation of the continent, the historic objective of the Organization of African Unity, has no gerater meaning than for this liberation to bring with it not just the recovery and reconquest but also freedom and progress.

It is precisely the whole of this hard struggle which sustained and guided Comrade President Marien Ngouabi's life, our great friend and comrade in the common struggle, our comarde in arms forever. Comrade Marien Ngouabi, commander in chief of our armed forces, leader of the Congolese revolution, died young. He had left his country, his people, and us, members of the Congolese revolution, an immense and imperishable work. He had complete knowledge of the fundamental human values that are called liberty, independence, internationalist solidarity, justice, progress and peace. Several rewards, several honorary titles and several awards pointed out the great human qualities of President Marien Ngouabi--his modesty, his indulgence, his love of his people, his so resplendent communist standards. The arrival of communism in Africa, as a political power that effectively directs, will have in the People's Republic of the Congo a starting point in Africa precisely because of Comrade Marien Ngouabi, immortal founder of the Congolese Workers Party, a Marxist-Leninist party, vanguard of the Congolese proletariat. It was also Comrade President Marien Ngouabi whom we found as a frontline member during the most acute and most decisive moments of the Angolan liberation war.

In dying so tragically but so heroically on the field of honor, with weapons in hand, safeguarding national unity and the achievements of the revolution, Comrade President Marien Ngouabi showed himself to be worthy of the Jose Marti National Order, which he received 14 September 1975. His internationalist solidarity, favoring the struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and his friendship toward the Cuban socialist revolution, effectively prevailed in his total commitments, without faults, as an emminent example for the Congolese revolution. The seriousness is shown, on this great occassion, by quoting Jose Marti's words which clearly apply to the militant existence and the heroic death of the immortal Comrade President Marien Ngouabi: "I am in danger every day by giving my life to my country and to my duty."

Today, through my very modest person, the Congolese Workers Party, the Congolese proletarian revolution, the Congolese people once again receive the Jose Marti National Order. I thank you, Comrade Fidel Castro, with all militant and fraternal affection for this new revolutionary esteem toward the brave Congolese people's struggle. The merit, the true merit will lie on the progressive and revolutionary Congolese forces' continuing--with unfailing and renewed eagerness--the theoretical and practical work of the immortal founder of the Congolese Workers Party. In this way the friendship between Cuba and the Congo will be reinforced that much more. In this constantly growing friendship, there is no lack of unity on essential principles or of concurrence in analyzing the problems of the world, or the common struggle for the triumph of the just causes, or the reasons of the heart--because the Cuban people are not only Latin American but also Latin-African.

In this particularly arduous phase, which is the development phase of the national economy, the political leadership, intending on having a rational and general mobilization, has set up the banners of productive work, creation of a material base as a guarantee of the revolution's security, and revolutionary rigor and discipline. A number of measures against sabotage of the collective effort raised these words...[translator corrects himself] these banners of general mobilization. A new climate then appeared. This climate has favored a political effort under the direction of the party and the mass organizations, an administrative effort under the direction of the state apparatus and, lastly, a third effort toward the national economy, placing particular emphasis on the rural world, the world of the peasant, as can be seen in the government's action program for the 2 years 1978-79 and 1979-80.

It is from there that the work is done and continues. If internal and external, local and international reactionary forces thought to eliminate the Congolese revolution by such a cowardly assassination of the leader of the revolution, as has been clearly revealed by the great historical process of January 1978, the revolution must therefore realize as clearly as possible that the instllation of a workers state cannot be accomplished except by carrying out multifaceted everyday work. Therefore, the ceremony today constitutes previous moral and political aid for Congolese revolutionaries, support and encouragement. We cannot forget the role of commitment, for the Jose Marti National Order is also a commitment in the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antineocolonialist struggle. It is very fortunate that the next nonalined movement summit will be held here on the isle of liberty.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, we receive this high honor with great respect for through it the Cuban socialist revolution and its eminent leader honor their comrades in struggle. To win or die, immortal glory to Comrade President Marien Ngouabi! [applause]

Leader Honors Marti

FL091722Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 78 FL

[Text] Brig Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Congolese Workers Party Military Committee and chief of state and government of the People's Republic of the Congo, this morning laid a floral wreath at the monument to Jose Marti in Revolution Plaza. The Congolese chief of state was accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of our party and first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers.

Yhombi-Opango arrived in our country yesterday on an official visit heading a delegation from that fraternal African nation. After laying the wreath honoring Marti, Yhombi-Opango and his entourage went to Revolution Palace to begin official talks with the Cuban side.

Wife Visits FMC Headquarters

FL091807Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 78 FL

[Text] Mary Noel Yhombi-Opango, wife of the Congolese president, this morning visited the National Directorate of the Cuban Women's Federation--FRM--where she was received by Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the FMC. The distinguished visitor had an exchange of viewpoints and was interested in the operation of the Cuban women's organization and its work plans for this year. Vilma Espin was accompanied by Dora Carcano, PCC Central Committee alternate member and FMC secretary general. The distinguished visitors and the FMC National Directorate exchanged gifts.

Visit to Museum of Revolution

FL092324Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 78 FL

[Excerpt] Brig Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango has left written evidence of his admiration of all martyrs of the Cuban revolution who have made it possible for the island to enter history as a strong anti-imperialist bastion. The People's Republic of the Congo chief of state and government this afternoon visited the Museum of the Revolution, located in the former presidential palace, and the Granma memorial, both located in the heart of this capital. He was accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

At the memorial's exit, the Congolese Workers Party Military committee chairman wrote in the guest book that the tour of the museum had made it possible for him and the delegation he heads to learn the qualities of all Cuban patriots, from Jose Marti to Fidel Castro. They, the Congolese leader added, had it made possible for Cuba to become the island of liberty and the principal revolutionary bastion in Latin America. Congolese revolutionaries hail all the martyrs who have given their lives for the revolution.

Government Reception

FL091756Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 78 FL

[Excerpt] The Government of the Republic of Cuba has given a reception to welcome Brig Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chief of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of ministers.

Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, and members of the PCC Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee, as well as the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba, attended the reception.

HAVANA REPORTS DEATH OF ITALY'S ALDO MORO

FL091505Y Havana Domestic Service 1427 GMT 9 May 78 FL

[Text] Aldo Moro's body has been found inside a car parked in a central area of Rome. He was a former prime minister and, up to his death, president of the Christian Democratic Party.

Moro was kidnapped on 16 March by a neofascist organization called the Red Brigades, who threatened to kill him if the Italian Government would not agree to exchange him for 13 imprisoned members of that armed band. Various international publications have pointed out that the organization called the Red Brigades--which has the support of the U.S. intelligence agency the CIA--is associated with Maoism because it uses terrorism, revisionism and other activities destined to create internal conflicts in countries.

For almost 2 months the search for Aldo Moro had mobilized a large part of the Italian police and army, but the results were negative.

AFGHAN MINISTERS RECEIVE CUBAN AMBASSADOR

FL091234Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 78 FL

[Text] Afghan Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Hasan Bareq Shafi'i has received in Kabul, the capital, Cuban Ambassador to that country Jose Lopez Sanchez, with whom he had an extensive exchange of opinions. The Cuban representative also met with Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Hafezollah Amin to discuss the upcoming meeting in Havana of the Nonalined Countries Coordinating Bureau.

A PRENSA LATINA dispatch datelined Kabul states that the situation is completely normal in that capital, where numerous international flights arrive every day. The Afghan leaders are determined to solve the problems inherited from the previous administration, and in that sense education has been given priority treatment. On the other hand, the government has issued a call to the citizenry to not withdraw their money from the banks and not listen to the tendentious campaign on a supposed cessation of consumer reports.

HAVANA CITES CIA INVOLVEMENT IN 1966 GHANA COUP

FL100042Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 May 78 FL

[Text] The Central Intelligence Agency--CIA--offered advise to and supported the group of army officers which overthrew the government of Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah in February 1966, according to the New York TIMES, which cites undisclosed intelligence sources. It explains that the CIA's participation in Ghana was carried out without the approval of the high-level government group which sponsors clandestine CIA activities.

The CIA's participation in the Ghana coup also was briefly mentioned in a book put on sale yesterday by former CIA officer John Stockwell, who served three tours of duty in Africa during his 12 years with the CIA which concluded last year. According to Stockwell's book, the CIA station chief in Accra was given a large budget and he maintained close contacts with the plotters while the coup was being planned.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH URUGUAYAN EXILE LEADER

FL091112Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 May 78 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Manuel Pineiro, Central Committee member and chief of its America Department, have met in Havana with Uruguayan leader in exile Jose Diaz, former secretary of the Socialist Party of his country and former national deputy. The political situation in that fraternal country and international topics, especially Latin American, were discussed at the meeting.

BRIEFS

FAR PROMOTIONS--A group of young combatants has been promoted to officer and warrant officer grade in the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--at a ceremony held at the El Cacahual mausoleum. The group consists of young men from the general military service, the FAR reenlistment program, and technological institute graduates in military specialties. Division Gen Pedro Garcia Pelaez, commander of the Western Army, presided over the promotion ceremony. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 May 78 FL]

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